REMARKS

Applicant appreciates the Examiner's withdrawal of the previous rejection of Claims 1-9 as anticipated by U.S. Pat. Publ. No. 2002/0064096 to Ukita et al., and the earlier withdrawal of the rejections of Claims 1-9 as anticipated by U.S. Pat. No. 6,282,431 to Konno. Claims 1-9 now stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as allegedly anticipated by U.S. Pat. No. 6,556,512 to Winkler. Applicant has thoroughly reviewed Winkler and submits that it also does not disclose many features of independent Claim 1 and dependent Claims 2-9 for at least the reasons explained below.

Independent Claim 1 is Not Anticipated by Winkler

A claim is anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102 if each claimed element is found in a single prior art reference. *Scripps Clinic & Research Foundation v. Genentech, Inc.*, 927 F.2d 1565, 1576 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *Carella v. Starlight Archery and Pro Line Co.*, 804 F.2d 135, 138 (Fed. Cir. 1986). There must be no difference between the claimed invention and the reference disclosure, as viewed by an ordinary artisan. *Scripps Clinic & Research Foundation v. Genentech, Inc.*, 927 F.2d at 1576.

Applicant submits that Winkler does not disclose at least the three below-enumerated and underlined recitations of Claim 1:

> 1. Mobile equipment for non stationary use, comprising:
> a real time clock RTC integrated in the mobile equipment for generating a real time information;
> a system time generator integrated in the mobile equipment for generating a system time information by adding an offset to the real time information given by the RTC;
> an output means for outputting the system time information generated by the system time generator;
> a non-volatile memory for the non-volatile storage of data;
> an input means for inputting instructions for changing the system time information; and
> **1) a decision means for limiting the possible changes of the system time information generated by the system time generator to a preset time range, wherein:**
> the real time information of the RTC is stored periodically in the non-volatile memory;
> said input means enables a user to input a reset time value for said RTC in case that the real time information from the RTC has been lost;
> **2) said decision means checks if the reset time value input by a user is later than the last time information of the RTC stored in the non-volatile memory and,**

3) in case the input reset time value passes the check, the RTC is set to the new time according to the reset time value.

Winkler is directed to a method that allows more accurate real time information to be provided in a mobile terminal in response to a low frequency oscillation signal (col. 2, l. 6-13). Because the low frequency oscillation signals may have an accuracy of only 50 ppm (col. 1, l. 20-24), Winkler proposes that a correction value K is computed (col. 6, l. 33-37) for use in providing more accurate real time information. The correction value K is determined based on a time difference Tx2-Tx1 between a second and first real time information that is obtained from the low frequency oscillation signal (col. 6, l. 34 and col. 5, l. 13-20), and based on a time difference T2-T1 of second and first time information (col. 6, l. 34 and col. 5, l. 25-30). The correction value K is subsequently used to determine a more accurate real time value based on the real time information Tx that is determined using a counter value (col. 6, l. 34-42). The more accurate time information may be stored in a memory 4, which may be a non-volatile memory (col. 5, l. 1-5). The more accurate time information may be stored repeatedly in successive iterations (col. 7, l. 24-35).

Winkler also discloses that the second time information may be obtained in various ways, including from a user input (col. 5, l. 48-50 or col. 6, l. 65-67). Winkler describes that the correction value K may be disregarded if the user changes the time within a short period (col. 6, l. 50-57) because the denominator of the right-hand side of the equation in col. 6, l. 34 would be small and can introduce inaccuracy into the calculation of K.

Winkler does not disclose the first above-enumerated and underlined recitation of Claim 1 of "a decision means for limiting the possible changes of the system time information generated by the system time generator to a preset time range." In sharp contrast, Winkler discloses, in col. 6, l. 50-57, that a computation of K may be disregarded and repeated at a later time when "the elapsed time of the system is too short to calculate an accurate correction value K, e.g. in case ... the user changes the time of the mobile terminal 1 or 20 within a short period". However, the act described in Winkler only affects the timing at which correction values K may be computed. *It does not limit possible changes of the accurate real time information to a preset time range. Rather, arbitrary system time changes can be attained according to Winkler,* if the second actual time T2 is received at a time that fulfils the criteria set forth in col. 6, l. 50-57 of Winkler. *Said differently, in accordance with Winkler's teachings, it is the correction value K rather than the changed system time*

information that has to stay within given limits (col. 7, l. 37-38). The fact that K has to stay within given limits does not in any way limit possible changes of the system time information to a preset time range, as arbitrary time changes can be set.

Winkler does not disclose the second above-enumerated and underlined recitation of Claim 1 of the "decision means checks if the reset time value input by a user is later than the last time information of the RTC stored in the non-volatile memory." In sharp contrast, Winkler discloses that, in successive repetitions of method steps S3, S5, S6, S7a, S7b, "the calculated accurate real time information Tacc is taken as the basic accurate time information T0" (col. 7, l. 32-40). Winkler is devoid of any teaching or suggestion that a check is performed to determine whether a new time value that is input by a user is later than the accurate real time information Tacc stored in the memory. In particular, Winkler does not in any way preclude T2-T1 from being negative.

Winkler does not disclose the third above-enumerated and underlined recitation of Claim 1 of that, if the "input reset time value passes the check, the RTC is set to the new time according to the reset time value." In sharp contrast, Winkler discloses that "the calculated accurate real time information Tacc is taken as the basic accurate time information T0" (col. 7, l. 32-40), and that the calculated correction value K be used to calculate the corrected accurate real time value Tacc (col. 7, l. 37-40). Winkler is devoid of any teaching or suggestion that *a RTC is set to a new time* responsive to any check of an input reset time value.

For at least these reasons, Winkler does not disclose any of the three above-enumerated and underlined recitations of Claim 1. Applicant therefore submits that Winkler does not anticipate Claim 1 and requests allowance thereof.

Dependent Claims Provide Independent Basis for Patentability Over Winkler

The dependent claims are patentable at least pursuant to their dependency from Claim 1. Moreover, Applicant submits that many of these claims provide independent basis for patentability over Winkler, exemplary reasons of which are described below.

Claim 2 recites that the "user inputted reset value is stored in the non-volatile memory." In contrast, Winkler discloses in col. 7, l. 15-19 that a correction value is retrieved from the memory. In col. 7, l. 32-35, Winkler discloses that the calculated accurate real time information is taken as the new basic accurate time information. Winkler is devoid of any

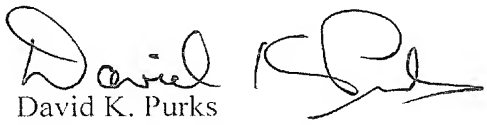
teaching or suggestion that a user inputted reset time value is stored in a non-volatile memory. Applicant therefore submits that Winkler does not anticipate Claim 2.

Claims 3 and 7 both recite that "the decision means does not allow the RTC to be changed responsive to the user inputted reset time when the user inputted reset time differs from the real time information given by the RTC by more than a predefined value." In sharp contrast, Winkler discloses, in col. 6, l. 50-57, that a computation of K may be disregarded and repeated at a later time when "the elapsed time of the system is *too short to calculate an accurate correction value K*, e.g. in case ... the user changes the time of the mobile terminal 1 or 20 within a short period". (emphasis added) However, the act described in Winkler only affects the timing at which correction values K may be computed. *It does not limit possible changes of the accurate real time information to a preset time range.* Winkler is devoid of any teaching or suggestion that a RTC is prevented from being changed with a user inputted reset time when the user inputted reset time differs from the real time information given by the RTC by more than a predefined value. Applicant therefore submits that Winkler does not anticipate Claims 3 and 7.

Conclusion

In view of the above remarks, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of all rejections and the allowance of all claims in due course. If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned by telephone at (919) 854-1400.

Respectfully submitted,



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CERTIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION

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